WIC CERTIFICATION CRITERIA

The WIC Certification Criteria for Women, Infants and Children are found in the Clinic Management System (CMS) and on the following WIC Certification Forms. The WIC certification and assessment criteria and nutrition risk assessment policies are consistent with the following:

- USDA, FNS, WIC Nutrition RISK Criteria, WIC Policy Memorandum 2011-5; May 2011.
- USDA, FNS, Value Enhanced Nutrition Assessment (VENA) WIC Nutrition Assessment Policy, WIC Policy Memorandum 2006-5; March 2006.
- USDA, FNS, Nutrition Risk Criteria, WIC Policy Memorandum 98-9; June 1998.

Nutrition assessment serves as the foundation on which other nutrition services are planned and provided. This includes:

- Food package assignment;
- Referrals:
- Notion education and counseling; and
- Breastfeeding promotion and support.

Value Enhanced Nutrition Education (VENA) begins with the nutrition assessment. Beyond determining WIC eligibility, nutrition assessment is utilized to enhance the interaction between the certifying health professional and WIC participant, link the collected health and diet information to the delivery of participant centered relevant nutrition education, referrals and food package tailoring.

Nutrition assessment and participant centered nutrition education and counseling includes open ended questions to determine what concerns or questions the participant has in regards to her nutrition, child's nutrition, and/or infant's nutrition. Individualized nutrition education counseling is then provided to address the identified questions, concerns and goals.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING WIC CERTIFICATION FORM

- 1. The WIC Certification WIC- 75 form is completed electronically via the Clinic Management System (CMS), printed and placed in the medical record. If CMS is unavailable, the forms on the following pages are utilized to complete the certification.
- 2. Ensure patient name and identification number is on the form (may be a label or written on the form).
- 3. Review health and lifestyle data from the medical record (i.e. height, weight, hemoglobin, etc.). Apply the information to nutrition risk criteria.
- 4. Interview the applicant/caretaker/proxy for all othe43r criteria on the applicable form incorporating Value Enhanced Nutrition Education Assessment (VENA).
- 5. Check all boxes in each criterion that apply, and yes or no when applicable (Dietary Concerns).
- 6. All risks that apply should be indicated on the form.
- 7. One criterion makes the applicant eligible for risk. One or more shaded areas in Dietary Concerns will qualify the applicant. Although one criterion qualifies the applicant, assessment must be conducted for all eligible risks.
- 8. Sign and date the form.
- 9. In the interview, it may be appropriate to gather more information to determine management of a condition. Questions may be asked, such as:
 - a. Is the condition managed by a medical professional?
 - b. Is the condition controlled by diet or medication?
 - c. What was medication prescribed?
 - d. How may contact be made with the professional (if further information for care is needed)?





WIC	Certification
	Pregnant
	Postpartum
П	Breastfeeding

Name:	
D Number:	
or	
Place PEF label here	

Priority listed at end of line for each criterion.		iority	
201 Low Hematocrit/Low Hemoglobin (check one of the follo		PP-3B	
	Postpartum/Breastfeeding		
☐ b Hematocrit ≤ 31.9% or Hemoglobin ≤ 10.4 gm./dL.	 □ d Hematocrit ≤ 35.6% or Hemoglobin ≤ 11.7 gm./dL. (age 12 □ e Hematocrit ≤ 35.8% or Hemoglobin ≤ 11.9 gm./dL. (age 15- □ f Hematocrit ≤ 35.6% or Hemoglobin ≤ 11.9 gm./dL. (age >18 	18)	
211 \square Elevated Blood Lead (\ge 10 μ g/dL) within the past 12 mont	ths P/BF-01	PP-3B	
111 Overweight □ a Overweight = PPW BMI ≥ 25.0 □ c Current BMI ≥ 25.0 (BF ≥ 6 months d		PP-3B	
101 Underweight □ a Underweight = PPW BMI or Current BMI < 1	18.5 P/BF-01	PP-3B	
131,132,133 Inappropriate Weight Gain Pattern	P/BF-01	PP-3B	
Low maternal weight gain during 2 nd and 3 rd trimesters, singleton pregnancy: ☐ Underweight women who gain < 4 lbs./month 131 ☐ Normal weight women who gain < 3.2 pounds/month ☐ Overweight women who gain < 2 pounds/month (P only) ☐ Obese (BMI ≥30) women who gain < 1.6 pounds/month 132 Weight loss during pregnancy: (Pregnant only) ☐ any weight loss below pregravid weight during first trimester (0-13 wks.) ☐ ≥ 2 lbs. second or third trimesters (14-40 wk.)	P: Current Pregnancy BF/PP: Last Pregnancy High maternal weight gain during 2 nd and 3 rd trimesters, singleton pregnancy: ☐ Underweight women who gain > 5.2 lbs./month - 133f ☐ Normal weight women who gain > 4 pounds/month - 13 ☐ Overweight women who gain > 2.8 pounds/month- 133 ☐ Obese (BMI ≥30) women who gain > 2.4 pounds/month	h	
371, 372 Substance Use (check all that apply)	P/BF-01	PP–3B	
Pregnant 3010 Postpartum 3010	Breastfeeding 3010		
 Any daily smoking of cigarettes, pipes 371c Routine use of ≥ 2 drinks per day: 1 drink = 1 (12 oz.) can beer or 5 oz. 1 ½ oz. liquor (1 jigger) 372c 2 drinks on the same day in the past 30 days 372d 3 Heavy drinking ≥ 5 drinks on the same day in the past 30 days 372d 3 Heavy drinking ≥ 5 drinks on the same occasion on ≥ 5 days in the previous 30 days 3 3 Any illegal drug use 372b 	371b □ Routine use of ≥ 2 drinks per day: 1 drink = 1 (12 oz.) can beer or 5 oz. wine or 1 ½ oz. liquor (1 jigger) 372c e occasion ≥ 1 □ Binge drinking ≥ 5 drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days 372d □ Heavy drinking ≥ 5 drinks on the same occasion ≥ 5 days in the previous 30 days 372e	≥ 1 day	
904 🗆 Secondhand Smoke Exposure to smoke from tobacco	co products inside the home P/BF-01	PP-3B	
601a BF Infant/BF Woman at Nutritional Risk Breastfeeding in	infant has a nutritional risk which qualifies woman	BF-01	
•	ck all that apply)	BF-01	
□ Severe engorgement □ Mastitis (fever or flu-like symptoms with localized breast tenderness) □ Failure of milk to come in by 4 days after delivery □ Flat or inverted nipples □ Tandem nursing (BF two siblings who are not twins) □ Cracked, bleeding or severely sore nipples □ ≥ 40 years old □ Recurrent plugged ducts			
404.601b D BF Infant/BF Woman with Dietary Concerns Breastfeeding	ng infant qualifies based on dietary concern which qualifies woman	BF-04	
301, 302, 303 Pregnancy Induced Conditions P/BF-01 PP-3B	311, 312 Delivery of Premature/LBW Infant P/BF-01	PP-3B	
 ☐ Hyperemesis Gravidarum -P only 301 ☐ Gestational Diabetes - P only 302 ☐ History of gestational diabetes 303 ☐ Preeclampsia or history of 304 	P: History for any pregnancy □ Prematurity 311 □ LBW ≤ 5 lb. 8 oz. (wt) 312		

321 Fetal or Neonatal Death		Dua 204 -		P/BF-01	PP-3B	
P: History for any pregnancy BF/PP: La		Pregnant only: 321c				
pregnancy ☐ Fetal death (death ≥ 20 week gestation) 5013.321	☐ History of 2 or more spontaneous abortions (spontaneous termination of a gestation at < 20 weeks gestation or < 500					
☐ Neonatal death (death within first 28 days of life) 5		grams)				
	ral Obstetrical Ris			P/BF-01	DD-3B	
331, 332, 333, 334, 333, 330, 337, 330, 333 Cene	ai Obsteti icai ikis	IN.		1/01-01	11-30	
P: Current Pregnancy BF/PP: Last Pregnancy	Pregnant only		Pregnant only 334b			
		Lii 10th			_	
☐ Conception ≤ age 17 331	week 334a	beginning after 13 th	☐ Prenatal care based	on the following	3	
☐ Conception before 16 mo. Postpartum 332 ☐ Age < 20 at conception with 3 or more		woman now pregnant	index: <u>Weeks gestation</u>	<u>#</u>		
previous pregnancies of \geq 20 weeks duration	338	woman now pregnam	prenatal visits	<u>#</u>		
333	☐ Fetal Growth F	Restriction 336	14-21	0 or unknow	/n	
☐ Infant with congenital or birth defect 339a		nt/Child with congenital	22-29	1 or less		
☐ Multiple births 335	or birth defect		30-31	2 or less		
			32-33	3 or less		
Pregnant/Breastfeeding/Postpartum			≥ 34	4 or less		
□LGA infant ≥ 9 lbs./4000 grams or history of LGA inf	ant 337					
				D/DE 04 E	חר חר	
Nutrition/Metabolic Conditions (check all that a Lactose Intolerance 355	арріу)	T		P/BF-01 F	PP-3B	
Glucose Disorders: Pre-Diabetes 363 (PP/BF only)		Nutrient Deficiency Dis	20200: 3/1	□ Scurvy		
☐ Diabetes Mellitus 343 ☐ Hypoglycemia 356			ypocalcemia	Li Scurvy		
Thyroid Disorders: ☐ Hypothyroidism 344a ☐ Hyperthy	roidism 344b		heilosis 🛮 Beri Beri	☐ Pellegra		
□Congenital Hyperthyroidism.344a □ congenital Hypor	thyroidism 344b	☐ Xerophthalmia ☐ Vi		□ Osteomalacia	ı	
□ Postpartum Thyroiditis.344c		☐ Protein Energy Malnu	ıtrition (PEM) ☐ Menke	es Disease		
Cancer: 347						
Hypertension: ☐ Chronic 345a ☐ Prehypertension (1: 345c ☐ Gestational Hypertension 345b	30/80-139/89)	GI Disorders: 342 🗆 C		erative colitis □ Pancreatitis		
	-	☐ Liver disease ☐ Inflammatory bowel disease ☐ Pancreatitis ☐ Gallbladder disease ☐ Malabsorption syndromes				
Central Nervous System Disorders:□ Epilepsy348□ Cerebral Palsy□ Spina Bif	ida	☐ Small bowel enterocolitis/syndrome ☐ Stomach/intestinal ulcers				
☐ Myelomeningocele ☐ Neural tu			flux (GER) ☐ Peptic ulcers			
☐ Parkinson's disease ☐ Multiple SCros	☐ Post-bariatric surgery	☐ Biliary tract diseases				
Renal disease: ☐ Pyelonephritis ☐ Persistent pro	Inborn Errors of Metab					
346 ☐ Any renal disease except UTI			☐ Amino Acid Metabolism Disorders: •Phenylketonuria •Maple Syrup Urine disease •Homocystinuria •Tyrosinemia			
Genetic/Congenital Disorders: 349 ☐ Short bowel s			omocystinuria • I yrosinemia Iers: Galactosemia •Glycog		200	
☐ Sickle Cell Anemia ☐ Cleft lip/palate ☐ Gas☐ Thalassemia Major ☐ Down's syndrome ☐ Omp	troschisis		e Disease type II (Pomp Dis			
☐ Intestinal atresia ☐ Esophageal atresia ☐ Diag		Storage Disease type III •Glycogen Storage Disease type IV (Andersen				
☐ Tracheo-esophageal fistula ☐ Hirschsprung's Dis		Disease) •Glycogen Storage Disease type V •Glycogen Storage				
☐ Muscular Dystrophy		Disease type VI)				
Infectious Diseases (present in last 6 mo.):352		LiFatty Acid Oxidation	Defects: •Medium-chain a	icyl-CoA		
☐ Parasitic infections ☐ Hepatitis ☐ HIV/A	AIDS	denydrogenase deficien	cy • Long-Chain 3-hydroxya	ici-coa-		
☐ Pneumonia ☐ Meningitis ☐	l Tuberculosis	(LCHAD deficiency) •Trifunctional protein deficiency type 1				
☐ Food allergies - List:	 	(mitochondrial trifunctional protein deficiency)				
353		•Carnitine uptae defect (primary carnitine deficiency) •Very long-chain				
		acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency Grganic Acid Disorders: •Isovaleric academia •3-methylcrotonyl-				
			ency •Glutaric academia type			
Celiac Disease: ☐ Celiac Sprue ☐ Gluten Ente			lroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coen			
354 □ Non-tropi	cal Sprue	deficiency •Multiple carb	oxylase deficiency (Biotinid	ase deficiency,		
			tasedeficiency) •Methylmal	onic academia		
□ Drug/Nutrient Interactions – Specify: 357		Propionic academia Beta-ketothiolase deficiency				
		□ Lysosomal Storage Disease: •Fabry disease(α-galactosidase A deficiency) •Gauchers disease (glucocerebrosidase deficiency) •Pompe				
Recent Major Surgery, Trauma, Burns: 359			ge disease Type II or Acid o			
☐ Any occurrence within past two (≤ 2) months severe e compromise nutritional status.	nough to	deficiency)				
☐ Occurrence > 2 months with continued need for nutriti	on		lers: •Leber hereditary option			
documented by MD/DO/APRN/PA			omyopathy, lactic acidosiss ochondrial neurogastrointes			
			e (MNGIE) •Myoclonic epiler		ed	
			oathy, ataxia, and retinitis pi			
Other Medical Conditions: 360		 Pyruvate carboxylase of 	leficiency			
☐ Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA)☐ Cardiorespiratory diseases☐ Heart disease☐	☐ Cystic fibrosis		ers: •Zwllweger Syndrome S	Spectrum		
☐ Lupus erythematosus ☐ Persistent asthma requiring		 Adrenoleukodystrophy □Urea Cycle Disorders 	(x-ALD) s: 	iccinic aciduria		
	-	•Carbomoyl phosphate				
		i ·	•			

902 Impaired Ability to Prepare Food (check all that apply) P/BF-04 PP-06	361,362	Complic	ations	which Impair Nutrition (check all that	t apply) P/BF-01 P	P-3B	
Applicant's primary caregiver: □ ≤ 17 years of age 902a □ Mentally disabled/delayed/mental illness/clinical Depression/Post-Partum Depression 902b □ Physically disabled which restricts/limits food preparation abilities6020.902c □ Currently using or history of abusing alcohol/other □ Drugs 902d 381 Dental Problems □ Tooth decay 381a □ Periodontal disease 381		rauma amage sion/ um on ive ent r (PDD)		□ Difficulty accepting new foods/↓ □ Restricted food intake due to color/texture/temperature □ Delays/disabilities which restrict chew/swallow/ require tube feeding □ Difficulty taking multivitamin/mine □ Autism □ Difficulty with changes in mealting the pregnancy (Pregnant only) 381b	ability to eral suppleme	ent nt	
☐ Missing more than 7 teeth or ineffectively replaced to					D/DE 0.1	DD 00	
401 Presumed Dietary Risk Only use this ris Women who meet the eligibility requirements of income					P/BF-04		
to meet the Dietary Guidelines.	e, category ar	ia reside	ency	hay be presumed to be at nuthtion his	sk based on ia	allure	
427 Feeding Practices		l v			P/BF-04		
Do you eat such foods as: (Pregnant only) 427.5a-j Yes No		Yes	No	If pregnant, do you take < 30 mg. ir 427.4a	on each day?		
□ □ raw fish or shell fish □ □ smoked seafood that has not been cooked		Yes	No 🗆	If pregnant or breastfeeding, do you of iodine each day? 427.4c	ı take < 150 μ	ıg	
□ □ raw or undercooked meat or poultry □ □ refrigerated paté or meat spreads		Yes	No	Do you take > 1 dose/day of a multi vitamin, mineral supplement, herba			
☐ ☐ lightly cooked egg products; ie., sauces, hom☐ ☐ raw sprouts (alfalfa, clover, radish)	nemade eggn			not recommended by MD/DO/APRI	N/PA? 427.1		
□ □ unpasteurized fruit or vegetable juices □ □ hot dogs, cold cuts, deli meats that have not □ □ raw/undercooked eggs such as in cookie dou □ □ unpasteurized milk/milk products or soft chee as Camembert, bleu cheese, Stilton, queso b	ugh or cake b eses such	Yes	No	Do you eat ashes, baking soda, but carpet fibers, chalk, cigarettes, clay laundry starch, cornstarch, large que freezer frost, paint chips or other not 427.3	ettes, clay, dirt, dust, h, large quantities of ice or		
queso fresco or Panela	Jianioo,	Yes	No	If BF/PP do you take a multivitamin 400 mcgs. Folic acid every day? 42		with	
427 Inappropriate Nutrient Intake					P/BF- 04	PP-06	
427.2a Do you avoid all animal products – meat (beef, pork, ch	icken, turkey),	fish, egg	s, milk	, cheese, yogurt or other dairy products?	☐ Yes ☐ No		
427.2b Is your diet highly restrictive in calories or specific nutrie	ents?				☐ Yes ☐ No		
358 Eating Disorders □ a Anorexia Nervosa □ b Bulimia □ c	Controls weig	ht by self	-starva	ation, vomiting, drugs, purgative abuse	P/BF-1	PP-3B	
901 ☐ Recipient of Abuse Battering, physical assault with	in the past six	months.			P/BF-04	PP-06	
903 Foster Care Determine if during the previous six (6) mo □ has entered the foster care system 903a □ has be		m one fos	ster ho	me to another 903b	P/BF-04	PP-06	
801 ☐ Homelessness Homeless					P/BF-04	PP-06	
802 Migrancy Migrant					P/BF-04	PP-06	
** What concerns or questions does the participant h	nave in regai	rds to h	er nu	trition?			
Signature:		Da	te:				

WIC 75 Woman, Page 3 of 3 (Rev. 10/14)



WIC Certification Infant

Name:	
ID Number:	
or	
Place PEF label here	

Priority listed at end of line for each of				Priority	
201g ☐ Low Hematocrit/Low Hemoglob	in -Hematocrit ≤ 32.8% or Hemo	globin ≤ 10.9 g	m./dL. (9 months or older)	01	
211 ☐ Elevated Blood Lead ≥ 10 μg/dl	within past 12 months Only if	data is availab	le from another source	01	
152 ☐ Low Head Circumference ≤ 2.3 adjusted) Only if data is available from		e for age as plo	otted on CDC birth to 24 month growth ch	nart (age 01	
142 ☐ Prematurity at < 37 weeks	gestation (age adjusted)			01	
141 Low Birth Weight/Very Low Birt	<u> </u>			01	
☐ Birth weight < 5 lb. 8 oz./2500 grams	(LBW) 141a ☐ Birth weight	Solution of the state of the	500 grams (VLBW) 2050.141b		
114 At Risk for Overweight ☐ biological mother reports BMI ≥ 30 at	conception or during 1 st trimeste	, In	biological father reports BMI > 30	01	
				0.4	
115 ☐ High Weight for Length ≥	97.7 th percentile weight/length or	ODC Birth to	24 month growth chart	01	
	B rd to ≤ 5th percentile weight for le r ^d percentile weight for length on			01 01	
	3^{rd} to ≤ 5 th percentile length for a			01	
		•	month growth chart (age adjusted)	01	
151 Growth Problems □a Small for Gesta	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		monar growar onar (ago aujaciou)		
□ b Large for Gestational Age (LGA) birth weight ≥ 9 lbs/4,000 gm					
□ b Large for Gestational Age (LGA) birth weight ≥ 9 lbs/4,000 gm					
134,135 Inappropriate Weight Gain Patt				01	
☐ Failure to Thrive (FTT) (age adjusted) 134	☐ Not back to birth weight weeks 135	t by 2	☐ Lost > 10% from birth to 1 month 13	55	
904 Secondhand Smoke Exposur		ts inside the ho	l ome	01	
To 1 Decement of the Expectation	o to omeno nem topacco produc	to morao trio me	5.1115	0.	
601a □ BF Infant/BF Woman at Nutritio	nal Risk Breastfeeding woman	has a nutritiona	al risk which qualifies infant	01	
602 Breastfeeding Complications (c	check all that apply)			01	
☐ Jaundice	☐ Weak or ineffective suck	Inadequate s	tooling for age: $\Box \le 6$ days old with < 2		
		Stools/day	y □ 7-28 days with < 5 sto	ools/day	
☐ < 6 wet diapers per day	☐ Difficulty latching onto		☐ 29 days or older with		
. , ,	breast	days	·	Í	
601b ☐ BFInfant/BFWomanwithDietary C	ConcernsBreastfeeding woman q	ualifies based	on dietary concern which qualifies infant	04	
701 ☐ Infant of a WIC Mother/Mother at I	Risk Mother who had risk and co	uld have qualifi	ied during this preg. (up to 6 mo. old)	02	
703 Infant of a Mother with Complications	s which Impair Nutrition	tellectual Disab	bility		
□Alcohol/illegal drug use during last pred	•			01	

WIC 75 Infant, Page 1 of 4

Nutrition/Metabolic Conditions (check one of the following if appropriate) 01					
☐ Lactose Intolerance 355 ☐ Hypertension					
☐ Prehypertension (90th-95th for blood pressure) 345d		Nutrient Deficiency Discourse 044 F Co. F III and I			
Glucose Disorders: ☐ Diabetes Mellitus 343 ☐ Hypoglyd	cemia 356	Nutrient Deficiency Diseases: 341 ☐ Scurvy☐ Hypocalcemia			
Thyroid Disorders: ☐ Hypothyroidism 344a		☐ Rickets ☐ Cheilosis ☐ Beri ☐ Pellegra ☐ Verophthalmia ☐ Vitamin K Deficiency ☐ Osteomalacia			
☐ Hyperthyroidism 344b		D Dratain Energy Malnutrition (DEM)			
□Congenital Hyperthyroidism 344a □ congenital Hypoth	yroidism 344b	☐ Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM) ☐ Menkes Disease			
Cancer: 347 ☐ Cancer ☐ Treatment for Cancer					
		GI Disorders: 342 ☐ Crohn's disease ☐ Ulcerative colitis ☐ GER			
		☐ Liver disease ☐ Inflammatory bowel disease ☐			
] Epilepsy	Pancreatitis			
☐ Cerebral Palsy ☐ Spina Bifida		☐ Gallbladder disease ☐ Malabsorption syndromes			
☐ Myelomeningocele ☐ Neural tube defects		☐ Small bowel enterocolitis/syndrome ☐ Stomach/intestinal			
☐ Parkinson's disease ☐ Multiple Sclerosis		ulcers			
		☐ Peptic ulcers ☐ Post-bariatric surgery ☐ Biliary tract diseases			
Renal Disease: 346 ☐ Pyelonephritis ☐ Persistent p	roteinuria	Inborn Errors of Metabolism: 351			
☐ Any renal disease excep t UTI		☐ Amino Acid Metabolism Disorders: •Phenylketonuria •Maple			
Infectious Diseases (present in last 6 mo.): 352		Syrup Urine disease •Homocystinuria •Tyrosinemia			
□ Parasitic infections □ Hepatitis		□Carbohydrate Disorders: Galactosemia •Glycogen Storage			
☐ Tuberculosis		Disease type I •Glycogen Storage Disease type II (Pomp Disease)			
	IIV/AIDS	-Glycogen Storage Disease type III -Glycogen Storage Disease			
☐ Bronchiolitis (3 episodes in last 6 months)	_	type IV (Andersen Disease) •Glycogen Storage Disease type V			
☐ Food Allergies – List: 353		•Glycogen Storage Disease type VI)			
Genetic/Congenital Disorders:349 ☐ Short bowel sync	drome	□Fatty Acid Oxidation Defects: •Medium-chain acyl-CoA			
☐ Sickle Cell Anemia ☐ Cleft lip/palate ☐ Gastro		dehydrogenase deficiency • Long-Chain 3-hydroxyacl-CoA-			
☐ Thalassemia Major ☐ Down's syndrome ☐ Omph		dehydrogenase deficiency •Trifunctional protein deficiency type 1			
☐ Intestinal atresia ☐ Esophageal atresia		(LCHAD deficiency) •Trifunctional protein deficiency type 2			
☐ Diaphragmatic hernia ☐ Tracheo-esophageal fi	stula	(mitochondrial trifunctional protein deficiency)			
☐ Hirschsprung's Disease ☐ Muscular Dystrophy		•Carnitine uptae defect (primary carnitine deficiency) •Very long-			
Celiac Disease: ☐ Celiac Sprue ☐ Gluten Ent	teropathy	chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency			
354 ☐ Non-tropical Sprue		□Organic Acid Disorders: •Isovaleric academia •3-			
☐ Drug/Nutrient Interactions – Specify: 357		methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency •Glutaric academia			
Recent Major Surgery, Trauma, Burns: 359		type I •Glutaric academia type II •3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-			
☐ Any occurrence within ≤ 2 months severe enough to com	nnromise	coenzyme A lyase deficiency •Multiple carboxylase deficiency			
nutritional status.	пртоппас	(Biotinidase deficiency, Holocarboxylase synthetasedeficiency)			
☐ Occurrence > 2 months with continued need for nutrition	n	•Methylmalonic academia •Propionic academia •Beta-ketothiolase			
documented by MD/DO/APRN/PA		deficiency			
Other Medical Conditions: 360 Lupus erythematosus	S	□Lysosomal Storage Disease: •Fabry disease(α-galactosidase			
☐ Cardiorespiratory diseases ☐ Heart disease		A deficiency) •Gauchers disease (glucocerebrosidase deficiency) •Pompe disease (glycogen storage disease Type II or Acid α-			
☐ Cystic fibrosis ☐ Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (J	JRA)	glucosidase deficiency)			
☐ Persistent asthma requiring daily medication	,	□ □ Mitochondrial disorders: •Leber hereditary optic neurophathy			
☐ Others – State Agency approval		Mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, lactic acidosiss, and stroke-like			
		episodes (MELAS), •Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal			
		encephalopathy disease (MNGIE) •Myoclonic epilepsy with ragged-			
		red fibers (MERRF) •Neuropathy, ataxia, and retinitis pigmentosa			
		(NARP) •Pyruvate carboxylase deficiency			
		□Peroxisomal Disorders: •Zwllweger Syndrome Spectrum			
		-Adrenoleukodystrophy (x-ALD)			
		☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐			
		-Carbomoyl phosphate synthetase I deficiency			
902 Impaired Ability to Prepare Food 04	361,362	Complications which Impair Nutrition (check all that apply) 01			
Applicant's primary caregiver is (check all that apply):		brain function ☐ Difficulty accepting new foods/↓ food selection			
Applicant's primary caregiver is (check all that apply). $\square \le 17$ years of age 902a	uma ☐ Restricted food intake due to				
☐ Mentally disabled/delayed/mental illness/clinical	mage color/texture/temperature				
Depression/Post-Partum Depression 902b	rry □ Delays/disabilities which restrict ability to				
☐ Currently using /history of abusing alcohol/other					
drugs 902d	☐ Pervasive developmen	5.1011/511an1511/15qan151an56155an1g 55=			
☐ Physically disabled which restricts/limits food	disorder (
preparation	depression 3				
Abilities 902c	200.000.011	☐ Difficulty with changes in mealtime			
		environment			

Feedir	ng Pract	ices (will qualif	y with o	one or more of the following shaded answers	S)			04
Yes	No	Does the baby		mula?		Yes	□□	Is the baby breastfed? Taking <400 IU per day vitamin D (Exclusively breastfed infant or infant taking <32 oz of formula per day) 411.11a
_		Iron-fortified for		11.1a ut iron supplement 411.1a		Yes	No	Is the baby fed only breastmilk? If no, continue to next box.
		Type of formula How is formula Overdilution	a: □ Co mixed?	ncentrate □ Ready-to-feed □ Powder				If under 2 months old, does the baby eat less than 8 times in 24 hours? 411.7a If 2 months old or older, does the baby eat less than 6 times in 24 hours? 411.7b Fed on a schedule rather than on demand?
Yes	No	Is the baby fed	Is the baby fed less than 16 ounces of formula in 24 hours? 411.4d				No	Is a bottle of water given in place of a bottle of formula or breastmilk or do you restrict the amount of foods?
Yes	□ ׺ □	Does the baby nonfat, goat, sh creamer), subs	drink m neep, im titute (A emade	ods added to the baby's bottle? 411.2e ilk (fresh, whole, skim, 1%, 2%, low-fat, iitation (Vitamite, Toddler's Best, nondairy lba 77, Slim Fast, rice or soy based formula), evaporated, sweetened		Yes	NO	 411.4c Do you or the baby's caretaker: Hold fresh breastmilk in refrigerator for > 72 hours? 411.9i Add fresh breastmilk to already frozen breastmilk in a storage container? 411.9j
Yes	No 🗆	Does the baby drink sweetened drinks or other liquids: fruit juice, tea, kool aid, soda pop, jello water, Gatorade, Hi C, fruit punch, sweetened water (sugar, corn syrup, etc.)? Does the baby drink more than 6 ounces of juice in a day? 411.3				0 00		 Feed previously frozen breastmilk thawed in refrigerator for more than 24 hours? 411.9k Save breastmilk from a used bottle for another feeding? 411.9l Thaw breastmilk in the microwave? 411.9 Express breast milk from a pump that has not been cleaned per manufacturer's instructions? 411.9
Yes	No	Does the baby eat high calorie/low nutrient foods such as desserts cakes, cookies, candy, fried foods, lunch meat? 411.8c				Yes	No 🗆	Does the baby take a bottle: • Propped in the mouth? 411.2a
Yes	No		ds like hot dogs, pieces of fruit, nuts, w carrots? 411.4a		0000	0000	 At nap or sleeps with bottle in mouth? 411.2b With fruit juice? 411.2c Without restriction? 411.2d From a bottle that has not been properly cleaned? 411.9 	
Yes	No	Is honey, sugar or syrup put in the foods or liquids which are fed to the baby or put on the baby's pacifier? 411.5h			Yes	No	Does the baby drink more than a cup (8 ounces) of water in 24 hours?	
Age G	Group	Yes	No	Does baby consume: 428		Yes	No 🗆	If 6 months or older with a family history of food allergies does the baby drink city water, take a fluoride supplemer or drink fluoridated water? 428
Less the				Solid food such as cereals, mashed potatoes, eggs, gravy?		Yes	≥ □ □	Do you or the baby's caretaker: Have a safe water supply (documented)? 411.9a Have a stove for sterilizing bottles and water? 411.9b
				Solid food from a spoon? Infant cereal?	4			Have a refrigerator or freezer for storage of breastmilk or formula? 411.9c
7 mon				Meats?	1 1			Have limited knowledge on preparation, handling or storage of formula or breastmilk? 7012.411.9d
more	е			Vegetables? Does the baby use fingers when eating? 411.4d	-			Feed the baby formula held at room temperature > 2 hours? 411.9e
8 montl				Fruits? 411.4d				Feed the baby formula left in refrigerator >48 hours? 411.9f Use leftover formula from an earlier feeding? 411.9g
Less th			_	Eggs, milk, wheat (not infant cereal), soy, peanuts, fish, shellfish?				Give the baby vitamin, multi-vitamin or mineral supplements, herbal teas/remedies not recommended by MD/DO/APRN/PA? 411.10
Yes	No	Does the baby eat: • Undercooked or raw tofu? 411.5a					Wash hands with soap and water after using the bathroom, changing diapers, and before meals or before preparing formula or bottles of breastmilk? 411.9h	
		411.	5b	ble sprouts (alfalfa, bean, clover, radish)?				Require the baby to eat a certain type and/or amount of food or ignore infant hunger cues? 411.4b
		411.	5c	ercooked meat, fish, poultry or eggs? 411.5d				Routinely fed a vegan diet, macrobiotic diet or diet very
		UnpaSoft	asteuriz cheese	red milk or milk products? 411.5e s such as Camembert, bleu cheese, Stilton,				low in calories/essential nutrients? 411.8
				co, queso fresco or Panela 411.5f red fruit or vegetable juices 411.5g		Yes	No	Is the baby getting Well Child check-ups? If yes, list Doctor or facility:
		• Hone	ey adde	ed to liquids, solid foods, used in cooking, in oods, or on pacifier?				WIC 75 Infant, page 3 of 4

004 - D	Navital Duahlasa - II Dah	Dattle Taath Dass		
381a D 01	ental Problem □ Bab	y Bottle Tooth Deca	ау	
382 Otl 01	her Health Risk □	Fetal Alcohol Synd	drome (FAS)	
901	☐ Recipient of Abuse	Abuse (emotiona	al or physical) and/or neglect within the past six months	04
903	Foster Care Deterr	nine if during the pre	evious six (6) months:	04
		9 .	☐ b has been moving from one foster home to another	
801	□ Homelessness	Homeless	Ÿ	04
802	☐ Migrancy	Migrant		04
**What o	concerns or questions of	loes the parent/caret	taker have in regards to the infant's nutrition/feeding the infant?	
C: am at			Dete	
Signat	ure:		Date	

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WIC Certification Child Age 1-5

Name:	
ID Number:	
or	
Place PEF label here	

Priority listed at end of line for each criterion.	Priori	ty
201 Low Hematocrit/Low Hemoglobin (check one of the follow		3A
Age 1 to 2 1010.201g	Age 2 to 5 1010.201h	
☐ Hematocrit ≤ 32.8% or Hemoglobin ≤ 10.9 gm./dL.	☐ Hematocrit ≤ 32.9% or Hemoglobin ≤ 11.0 gm./dL.	
211 \square Elevated Blood Lead (\ge 10 μ g/dL) within the past 12 month	(only if data is available from another source)	ЗА
152 ☐ Low Head Circumference ≤ 2.3rd percentile head circumfe		-
age 2, age adjusted), (Only if data is available from another source).	3A
142 ☐ Prematurity Birth at ≤ 37 weeks or less gestati	on (up to age 2, age adjusted)	3A
Low Birth Weight/Very Low Birth Weight (age adjusted)		ЗА
	irth weight ≤ 3 lb. 5 oz./1500 grams (VLBW) (up to age 2) 141b	
114 At Risk for Overweight		3A
\square biological mother reports BMI \ge 30 (if mother is pregnant or had her PPW BMI)	d baby within the past 6 montths, use \Box biological father reports B \geq 30	MI
113,114,115 Obese/Overweight/High Weight for Length		3A
☐ Obese (Age 2-5): ≥ 95 th percentile BMI as plotted on CDC 2-20	year growth chart (standing height measurement) 113	
☐ Overweight (Age 2-5): > 85th percentile or < 95th percentile B	MI as plotted on CDC 2-20 year growth chart (standing height	
measurement) 114		
☐ High Weight for Length (up to age 2, age adjusted): ≥97.7 th p	ercentile weight/length on CDC Birth to 24 month growth chart 115	
103 At Risk for Underweight		ЗА
☐ >2.3 rd to ≤ 5th percentile weight/length on CDC Birth to 24	☐ >5th to ≤ 10 th percentile BMI for age as ploted on CDC 2-20	
month growth chart (up to age 2, age adjusted)	year growth chart (age 2 to 5)	
103 Underweight		3A
$\square \le 2.3^{rd}$ percentile weight for length on CDC Birth to 24 month	□ ≤ 5 th percentile BMI for age as ploted on CDC 2-20 year	
growth chart (up to age 2, age adjusted)	growth chart (age 2 to 5)	
121 At Risk for Short Stature		3A
□>2.3 rd to ≤ 5th percentile length for age on CDC Birth to 24	□>5th to ≤ 10 th percentile height/stature for age as ploted on	
month growth chart (up to age 2, age adjusted)	CDC 2-20 year growth chart (age 2 to 5)	
121 Short Stature		ЗА
□≤ 2.3 rd percentile length for age on CDC Birth to 24 month	□≤ 5 th percentile height/stature for age as ploted on CDC 2-20	
growth chart (up to age 2, age adjusted)	year growth chart (age 2 to 5)	
151 ☐ Growth Problems Small for Gestational Age (SGA up to a	age 2) (age adjusted)	3A
404 El la consequieta Maiald Oci. D. (C. E. L. C. E. L. C. E. C.	"\	O 4
134 ☐ Inappropriate Weight Gain Pattern Failure to Thrive (FTT		3A 3A
904 ☐ Secondhand Smoke Exposure to smoke from tobacco p	WIC 75 Child, Page 1	
	The rooming, rage r	J. J

Nutrition/Metabolic Conditions (check one of the following if appropriate	e) 3A
☐ Lactose Intolerance 355 ☐ Hypertension 345	
☐ Prehypertension (90th-95th for blood pressure) 345d	Nutrient Deficiency Discourse, 244 G Commo G Umassalassala
Glucose Disorders: Diabetes Mellitus 343	Nutrient Deficiency Diseases: 341 ☐ Scurvy☐ Hypocalcemia
☐ Hypoglycemia 356	□ Rickets □ Cheilosis □ Beri □ Pellegra
Thyroid Disorders: ☐ Hypothyroidism 344a	☐ Xerophthalmia ☐ Vitamin K Deficiency
☐ Hyperthyroidism 344b	☐ Osteomalacia
□Congenital Hyperthyroidism 344a	☐ Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM)
□ congenital Hypothyroidism 344b	☐ Menkes Disease
Cancer: 347 ☐ Cancer ☐ Treatment for Cancer	
Central Nervous System Disorders: 348 ☐ Epilepsy	GI Disorders: 342 ☐ Crohn's disease ☐ Ulcerative
☐ Cerebral Palsy ☐ Spina Bifida	colitis
☐ Myelomeningocele ☐ Neural tube defects	☐ Liver disease ☐ Inflammatory bowel disease
☐ Parkinson's disease ☐ Multiple Sclerosis	□ Pancreatitis
_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	☐ Gallbladder disease ☐ Malabsorption syndromes
	☐ Small bowel enterocolitis/syndrome ☐ Stomach/intestinal
	ulcers
	☐ Gastroesophageal reflux (GER) ☐ Peptic ulcers
	□ Post-bariatric surgery □ Biliary tract diseases
Renal Disease: 346 ☐ Pyelonephritis	
☐ Persistent proteinuria	
☐ Any renal disease except UTI	
Genetic/Congenital Disorders: 349	Inborn Errors of Metabolism: 351
☐ Short bowel syndrome	☐ Amino Acid Metabolism Disorders: •Phenylketonuria
☐ Sickle Cell Anemia ☐ Cleft lip/palate	 Maple Syrup Urine disease Homocystinuria Tyrosinemia
☐ Gastroschisis	□Carbohydrate Disorders: Galactosemia •Glycogen Storage
☐ Thalassemia Major ☐ Down's syndrome	Disease type I •Glycogen Storage Disease type II (Pomp
□ Omphalocele	Disease) •Glycogen Storage Disease type III •Glycogen
☐ Intestinal atresia ☐ Esophageal atresia	Storage Disease type IV (Andersen Disease) •Glycogen
☐ Diaphragmatic hernia	Storage Disease type V •Glycogen Storage Disease type VI)
☐ Tracheo-esophageal fistula ☐ Hirschsprung's Disease	□Fatty Acid Oxidation Defects: •Medium-chain acyl-CoA
☐ Muscular Dystrophy	dehydrogenase deficiency • Long-Chain 3-hydroxyacl-CoA-
Infectious Diseases (present in last 6 mo.): 352	dehydrogenase deficiency •Trifunctional protein deficiency type
☐ Parasitic infections ☐ Hepatitis	1 (LCHAD deficiency) •Trifunctional protein deficiency type 2
□ HIV/AIDS	(mitochondrial trifunctional protein deficiency)
☐ Pneumonia ☐ Meningitis	Carnitine uptae defect (primary carnitine deficiency)
□ Tuberculosis	long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency
☐ Bronchiolitis (3 episodes in last 6 months) up to age 2	□Organic Acid Disorders: •Isovaleric academia •3-
☐ Food Allergies - List: 353	methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency •Glutaric academia
	type I •Glutaric academia type II •3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-
Celiac Disease: ☐ Celiac Sprue ☐ Gluten Enteropathy	coenzyme A lyase deficiency •Multiple carboxylase deficiency
354	(Biotinidase deficiency, Holocarboxylase synthetasedeficiency)
Tron tropical opide	•Methylmalonic academia •Propionic academia •Beta-
☐ Drug/Nutrient Interactions – Specify:	ketothiolase deficiency
357	□Lysosomal Storage Disease: •Fabry disease(α-
001	galactosidase A deficiency) •Gauchers disease
	(glucocerebrosidase deficiency) •Pompe disease (glycogen
	storage disease Type II or Acid α-glucosidase deficiency)
Other Medical Conditions: 360 ☐ Heart disease ☐ Cystic	□Mitochondrial disorders: •Leber hereditary optic
fibrosis	neurophathy •Mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, lactic
☐ Cardiorespiratory diseases ☐ Juvenile Rheumatoid	acidosiss, and stroke-like episodes (MELAS), •Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy disease (MNGIE)
Arthritis (JRA)	Myoclonic epilepsy with ragged-red fibers (MERRF)
☐ Lupus erythematosus ☐ Persistent asthma requiring daily	Neuropathy, ataxia, and retinitis pigmentosa (NARP) Pyruvate
medication	carboxylase deficiency
	□Peroxisomal Disorders: •Zwllweger Syndrome Spectrum
☐ Others – State Agency approval:	•Adrenoleukodystrophy (x-ALD)
	□ Urea Cycle Disorders: •Citrullinemia •Argininosuccinic
Recent Major Surgery, Trauma, Burns: 359	aciduria •Carbomoyl phosphate synthetase I deficiency
\square Any occurrence within ≤ 2 months severe enough to compromise	aoidana -oaibomoyi phosphale synthetase i deliciency
nutritional status.	
☐ Occurrence > 2 months with continued need for nutrition	
documented by MD/APRN/PA	

902 Impaired Ability to Prepare Food age 1-2 5A/age 2-5 5B				ns which I	ns which Impair Nutrition (check all that apply) 3A				
Applicant's primary caregiver is (check all that apply): □ ≤ 17 years of age 6020.902a □ Mentally disabled/delayed/mental illness/clinical Depression/Post-Partum Depression 6020.902b □Currently using/history of abusing alcohol/other drugs d □ Physically disabled which restricts/limits food preparation Abilities 6020.902c		☐ Minimal brain function ☐ Head trauma ☐ Brain damage ☐ Birth Injury ☐Depression361 ☐ Pervasive development disorder (PDD)		□ Difficulty accepting new foods/↓ food selection □ Restricted food intake due to color/texture/temperature □ Delays/disabilities which restrict ability to chew/swallov require tube feeding 362 □ Difficulty taking multivitamin/mineral supplement □ Autism □ Difficulty with changes in mealtime environment					
6040									
☐ Baby Bottle Tooth Decay 381a ☐ Tooth decay 381a ☐ Periodontal disease 381d ☐ Missing more than 7 teeth or ineffectively replaced teeth which impair ability to ingest food 381c									
382 Ot	382 Other Health Risk ☐ Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) 3A								
401 Pr	esum	ed Dietary Risk Only use this risk when no o	ther risk is p	resent for a	ge 2 and	l older age 2	2-5 5B		
Children age 2 and older who meet the eligibility requirements of income, category and residency may be presumed at nutrition risk based on failure to meet the Dietary Guidelines									
7012 Feeding Practices (will qualify with one or more of the following shaded)	age 1-2 5A age 2-	5 5B		
Yes	No	Does your child eat or drink:		Yes	No	Does the child take a bottle:			
000		 Raw fish or shellfish 425.5a Raw or undercooked meat or poultry 425.5b Raw or lightly cooked or undercooked egg products su sauces, homemade eggnog, cookie dough, cake batte 				 Propped in the mouth? 425.3a At nap or sleeps with bottle in mouth? 425.3b With sweetened drinks (tea, soda pop, Gators Hi C, fruit punch, kool aid) or fruit juice, dilute 	ade,		
		 Raw sprouts (alfalfa, clover, radish) 425.5d Unpasteurized fruit or vegetable juices 425.5e Hot dogs, cold cuts, deli meats that have not been heat to be a close in the fall of the fa	ited until			 cereal? 425.3c Beyond 14 months of age? 425.3d Without restriction or as a pacifier? 425.3e 			
		 steaming hot 425.5f Unpasteurized milk or milk products, soft cheeses such Camembert, bleu cheese, Stilton, queso blanco, queso 		Yes	No	Does your child use a pacifier that has been dipped sugar, honey or syrup? 425.3f	d in		
		Panela 425.5g	3 0000 G.	Yes	No 🗆	Does your child eat high calorie/low nutrient foods as desserts, cakes, cookies, candy, fried foods, lun meat? 425.6b			
Yes	_ 0N	If under 2 years old, does the child drink fresh milk, skim, 1 fat, nonfat, goat, sheep milk? 425.1a	1%, 2%, low-	Yes	No 🗆	Is the child('s): • Made to eat a certain type and/or amount of for 425.4f	od?		
Yes U	No D No	Does your child drink more than 24 ounces of milk in a day Does your child carry a training cup or bottle and drink fron				Request for appropriate foods when hungry igr 425.4e Consumption of nutritious meals limited each d			
Yes	□ No	long? 425.3g Does the child drink city water, take a fluoride supplement	or drink			425.4d • Not allowed to feed themself? 425.4a	, .		
Yes	No 🗆	fluoridated water?7012.425.8a Does the child eat foods like hot dogs, pieces of fruit, nuts, candy, raw carrots? 7012.425.4g	raisins, hard			Food primarily pureed or liquid when able to tol texture? 425.4c			
Yes	0 OZ	Does your child drink imitation milk (Vitamite, Toddler's Becreamer), substitute milk (Alba 77, Slim Fast), evaporated condensed milk as the primary milk? 425.1b		Yes	No 🗆	Does the child take > 1 dose each day of a childrer single vitamin, multivitamin, mineral supplement, at herbal teas/remedies not prescribed by MD/DO/APRN/PA? 425.6a			
Yes	No	Does the child eat clay, dirt, laundry starch, cornstarch, pai ashes, baking soda or large quantities of ice or other non-fi 425.9	ood item?	Yes	No 🗆	Does your child take a multivitamin or Vitamin D supplement? 425.8c			
		Does your child carry a training cup or bottle and drink fron long? 425.3g	n this all day						
7015 Inappropriate Nutrient Intake 425.6c Does the child avoid all animal products - meat (beef, pork, chicken, turkey), fish, eggs, milk, cheese, yogurt/dairy products? Yes No 425.6d Is the diet highly restricted in calories or specific nutrients?									
901 🗆	Recipi	ent of Abuse Abuse (emotional and/or physic	al) or negled	t within pas	st six mo	onths age 1-2 5A age 2	2-5 5B		
903 Fo:		are Determine if during the previous six (6) r has entered the foster care system	months:		has bee	age 1-2 5A age 2 age 1 age 2	2-5 5B er		
801 🗖	Home	lessness Homeless				age 1-2 5A age 2	2-5 5B		
802 🗆	Migrar	ncy Migrant				age 1-2 5A age	2-5 5B		
501 □ other c 03		ssion Priority III Certify to maintain health status cation	s based on I	ast certifica	ition Prid	ority III condition. Can <u>only</u> be used ever	ТУ		
501 ☐ Regression Priority V Certify to maintain dietary status based on last certification Priority V condition. age 1-2 5A age 2-5 5B Can only be used every other certification.									
What concerns or questions does the parent/caretaker have in regards to the child's nutrition, eating habits, growth?									
						WIC 75 Child, page 3 of 3,			

Signature:_____ Date____

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